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AUTHOR Bachman, Jerald G.; And Others
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ABSTRACT

During the past decade there have been several important trends in drug use. Cigarette use peaked in 1976 and 1977 and declined thereafter. Marijuana use rose through 1978 and 1979 and then began to decline. Cocaine use rose until 1981 and has remained constant since. This study examined findings from 12 nationwide surveys representing the high school graduating classes of 1975 through 1986 to consider whether the shifts in drug use could be attributed to overall upward and downward trends in correlates of drug use and/or to changes in the patterns of correlations. The results showed drug use to be above average among subjects who had trouble adjusting to the educational environment, spent many evenings out for recreation, had heavy time commitments to a job, and had relatively high incomes. Drug use continued to be below average among those with strong religious commitments and those with conservative political views. Some shifts were found in the strength of certain variables' correlations with drug use. Both political conservatism and religious commitment have become less closely linked to drug use, particularly to marijuana use. (Author/NB)

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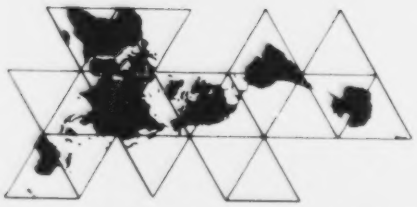

monitoring **the future**

occasional paper series

paper 21

CHANGE AND CONSISTENCY IN THE CORRELATES OF DRUG USE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS: 1975-1986

Jerald G. Bachman
Patrick M. O'Malley
Lloyd D. Johnston

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Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth

As its title suggests, this study is intended to assess the changing lifestyles, values, and preferences of American youth on a continuing basis. Each year since 1975 about 17,000 seniors have participated in the annual survey, which is conducted in some 130 high schools nationwide. In addition, subsamples of seniors from previously participating classes receive follow-up questionnaires by mail each year.

This Occasional Paper Series is intended to disseminate a variety of products from the study, including pre-publication (and somewhat more detailed) versions of journal articles, other substantive articles, and methodological papers.

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CHANGE AND CONSISTENCY IN THE CORRELATES OF DRUG USE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS: 1975-1986

Monitoring the Future Occasional Paper 21

Jerald G. Bachman
Patrick M. O'Malley
Lloyd D. Johnston

Institute for Social Research
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

1986

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ABSTRACT

Paper 8 in this series reported that a variety of background factors, educational experiences, employment experiences, and several indicators of lifestyle orientation correlated with licit and illicit drug use among high school seniors in the classes of 1975 through 1979. In the present paper we extend these analyses to cover more than a decade; findings are reported from twelve nationwide surveys representing the classes of 1975 through 1986.

During the past decade there have been several important trends in drug use. Cigarette use peaked in 1976-77 and declined thereafter. Marijuana use rose through 1978-79 and then began a fairly steady decline. Cocaine use rose until about 1981 and has remained at about the same level since then. Our purpose in this paper is to consider whether these shifts in drug use might to any extent be attributable to (a) overall trends upward or downward in any of the correlates of drug use, and/or (b) changes in the patterns of correlation.

Bivariate correlations and multiple regression analyses show that important correlates of the use of marijuana and other drugs during the late seventies remain important during the eighties. It continues to be true that drug use is above average among (a) those less successful in adapting to the educational environment (as indicated by truancy and low grades), (b) those who spend many evenings out for recreation, (c) those with heavy time commitments to a job, and (d) those with relatively high incomes. It also continues to be true that drug use is below average among (e) those with strong religious commitments and (f) those with conservative political views. While the *levels* of these predictor variables have not changed very much during the past decade, there have been some modest shifts. More important, perhaps, is the fact that there have been several shifts in the *strength* of their correlations with drug use. Of particular interest is the finding that both political conservatism and religious commitment have become less closely linked to drug use, particularly to marijuana use.

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INTRODUCTION

One of the basic purposes of the Monitoring the Future project is to document trends in young people's use of drugs. The project has reported several important changes in high school seniors' drug use during the past decade, including the following: Cigarette use peaked in 1976-77 and declined thereafter. Marijuana use rose through 1978-79 and then began a fairly steady decline. Cocaine use rose until about 1981 and has remained at about the same level since then. (For further information, see Johnston, O'Malley, and Bachman, 1986; also forthcoming reports.)

Another basic purpose of the project is to document correlates and potential causes of such drug use. Earlier analyses of seniors in the classes of 1975 through 1979 examined a number of such correlates, including family background, educational experiences, employment experiences, and various aspects of what can be termed lifestyle (Bachman, O'Malley, and Johnston, 1980; Bachman, Johnston, and O'Malley, 1981). The recent trends in drug use suggest an important reason for reexamining these relationships; some of the shifts in drug use might be attributable to (a) overall trends upward or downward in one or more of the correlates of drug use, and/or (b) changes in the patterns of correlation.

Accordingly, we have replicated some of the key analyses from our earlier report (Paper 8 in this series), and we present here the findings for all currently available cohorts of high school seniors -- the classes of 1975 through 1986.

METHODS

Samples

The design for the Monitoring the Future study is described extensively in the first paper in this series (Bachman and Johnston, 1978) as well as in other publications cited herein. The project has surveyed large (approximately 17,000) nationally representative samples of high school seniors each year since 1975. Survey procedures involve questionnaires administered in classrooms by University of Michigan personnel. Student participation rates average about 83 percent, with the great majority of non-respondents simply absent from class on the day of questionnaire administration. Surveys of the high school classes of 1975 through 1986 are included in the present analyses.

We note in passing two possible population shifts which, had they occurred, could have contributed to trends in use of drugs: shifts in population dropout rates, and shifts in absenteeism rates among seniors. For the population as a whole, however, these two rates have been quite consistent over the 1975-1985 decade (see Johnston, O'Malley, and Bachman, 1986, for discussion and references).

Selection of Measures and Analysis Procedures

As noted earlier, this paper replicates key analyses from our earlier report (Bachman, O'Malley, and Johnston, 1980), and that report provides considerable detail on the set of measures selected for analysis as well as the considerations underlying our choice of analysis strategies. For present purposes it is sufficient to note that the correlates examined here (and in the corresponding section of Occasional Paper 8) are measures which (a) appeared consistently in all Monitoring the Future questionnaire forms in all years, and (b) were found in preliminary analyses to correlate with at least some drug use dimensions (or else were considered of great enough general interest that they should be included even if preliminary analyses failed to show correlations with drug use). All measures used in this paper are defined and described in some detail in our earlier report (see especially Table 1, pp. 26-37).

Our reporting here focuses on product-moment (linear) correlations and multiple regression analyses. The earlier analyses included extensive checks for curvilinearity and large interaction effects, and we are satisfied that neither represents a serious problem for the present analyses.

Our earlier report (Bachman, O'Malley, and Johnston, 1980, pp.7-8) includes a discussion of design effects and statistical significance for the complex samples used in the Monitoring the Future study. For present purposes it is sufficient to note that for each annual survey we estimate that levels of accuracy are equivalent to those for simple random samples of 4,000 cases. For example, a correlation larger than .03 would be judged statistically significant (i.e., different from zero at the .05 level of confidence, two-tailed). This represents a high level of precision (i.e., low sampling error) for any single survey, and since our emphasis here is on patterns which emerge clearly and consistently across twelve such surveys, the precision is very high indeed. (Thus, we have not included significance levels in the tables and discussion which follow, since any relationship which we consider large enough to be substantively important far exceeds reasonable criteria for statistical significance.)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Trends in Background, Experience, and Lifestyle Dimensions

The first question we explore is whether there have been important overall trends upward or downward in the variables which we know to be important correlates of drug use. Table 1 presents mean scores across the twelve senior classes for all measures treated in this paper. As aids to interpreting these means, the table includes the scale range for each measure as well as its standard deviation based on the 1986 survey. (Standard deviations for the drug use measures showed only small changes across the years, while those for all other measures were virtually unchanged.) The reader wishing still further detail is directed to the series of volumes presenting frequency distributions for all measures in the Monitoring the Future surveys of high school seniors (Bachman, Johnston, and O'Malley, forthcoming in 1987; Johnston, Bachman, and O'Malley, 1986; and prior volumes). Table 1 also presents, for each of the dimensions, two measures of the extent to which scores on that dimension are correlated with year of survey. The product-moment coefficient indicates the degree and direction of linear correlation, and

the eta coefficient (derived from one-way analyses of variance) indicates the total correlation (both linear and non-linear). Note that for most dimensions the two coefficients are nearly identical, indicating relationships that are almost entirely linear. The size of the correlations may be taken as a summary indicator of the strength of secular trends--i.e., an indicator of how large the year-to-year differences are in comparison to overall individual variance.

Background Variables. The background variables shown in Table 1 have shown little change during the past decade. One exception worth noting is a rise in level of parental education, which of course reflects primarily the gradual rise in proportions of high school and college graduates which occurred a generation earlier. Another shift is a very slight decrease in numbers of seniors living with both parents; this reflects primarily a drop from 82 percent to 76 percent who report that their father lives in the same household with them. Both of these changes are relatively small, and neither is in a direction likely to have contributed to recent trends in drug use, given that parental education bears a slight positive cross-sectional correlation with most types of drug use (except cigarette smoking) and those in intact families are slightly lower in most kinds of drug use, on average.

Educational Experiences and Behaviors. Our data provide some indications of what may be a slight improvement in seniors' commitment to education. Truancy reached its highest level in the class of 1977 and declined slightly but more or less steadily thereafter (an overall shift of about one-fifth of a standard deviation). The proportion expecting ("probably" or "definitely") to complete four years of college rose from 51 percent in the class of 1976 to 64 percent in the class of 1986, while the proportion of seniors in the college preparatory curriculum showed a somewhat weaker rise from 42 percent to 49 percent. As Table 1 indicates, the decline in truancy and increased interest in college was not accompanied by any overall rise in classroom grades; however, the lack of such change could reflect recent teacher resistance to anything suggesting "grade inflation," and/or stable tendencies to "grade on the curve," both of which would tend to prevent secular trends in grades. The decreased truancy and increased interest in college parallel to some extent the recent declines in use of cigarettes and marijuana, so it is possible that the trends in educational commitment contributed to these (but not other) trends in drug use. Other causal processes are also quite possible, of course, as we note in our concluding discussion.

Occupational Experiences and Behaviors. Job experiences have shown a more complex pattern of trends during the past decade. The average amount of time seniors spent working in part-time jobs rose slightly (about one-fifth of a standard deviation) during the late seventies and then declined somewhat during the eighties. Total weekly income, on the other hand, rose steadily throughout the decade -- a phenomenon which may reflect little more than inflation, particularly changes in the minimum wage. (Our measures are not detailed enough to permit actual adjustments for inflation; however, for present purposes that seems unnecessary.)

Lifestyle Orientations. Religious commitment showed little change during the past decade, although Table 1 does show a very slight decline during the eighties (about one-fifth of a standard deviation). To illustrate, the proportion of seniors indicating the strongest commitment to religion declined from 23 percent in the class of 1980 to 17 percent in the class of 1986, whereas the proportion with lowest commitment rose from 12 percent to 16 percent during the same period. This shift is small; what is interesting

about it is that it runs exactly opposite from what one might expect based on marijuana use trends, given that religious commitment is negatively correlated with marijuana use.

Overall conservative versus liberal political orientations changed rather little during the past decade (in contrast to political party affiliations, which changed more but have consistently shown little correlation with drug use). The classes of 1975 and 1980 differed by about one-fifth of a standard deviation; the proportions of seniors describing themselves as "conservative" or "very conservative" increased from 12 percent to 18 percent during that period, the proportions describing themselves as "liberal" or "very liberal" decreased from 25 percent to 19 percent, while only about 3 percent described themselves as "radical." There has been virtually no change along this dimension during the eighties, and the change during the seventies is the opposite of what one would expect from the simultaneous trends in overall drug use.

The two remaining "lifestyle" variables in Table 1 are frequency of evenings out for recreation and frequency of dating. Frequency of dating did not change at all during the past decade, whereas total evenings out averaged slightly lower in the eighties than in the seventies. More specifically, the proportions of seniors spending most evenings out (four or more per week) declined from around 25-28 percent in the seventies to 21-23 percent in the eighties. This general shift is consistent with changes in drug use, though too small to be likely to have much explanatory value.

Trends in Drug Use

The remaining variables in Table 1 are the five drug use measures examined in this paper. Trends in drug use are reported and discussed in detail elsewhere (Johnston, O'Malley, and Bachman, 1986; and other forthcoming reports). For present purposes it is sufficient to note that the correlation coefficients reflecting strength of secular trends are not very large, indicating that the mean shifts from year to year are modest in comparison to the large amount of variance within each year (or, more precisely, the total amount of variance for all twelve classes combined). Still, the eta coefficient for marijuana use is larger than that for any other measure in Table 1 (except total income, which we consider to reflect little more than inflation). Thus it is clear that no other variable shows large enough trends to be able to account for the secular trend in marijuana. Indeed, given that these other variables are at best only moderately correlated with marijuana, their trends fall far short of being large enough to explain fully the marijuana trends -- at least when these factors are considered one at a time.

Trends in Patterns of Correlation with Drug Use

As outlined in the introduction, this paper is concerned with two aspects of change and consistency in the correlates of drug use. The first aspect is upward or downward trends, and the data discussed above (and presented in Table 1) indicate that such trends (i.e., mean shifts) in these correlates have for the most part been quite small. We turn now to the second aspect of change -- the question of whether the patterns of correlation have shifted during the past decade.

We present correlational data for each class of seniors (1975 through 1986) in two forms: Table 2 (Parts A through E) presents product-moment correlations with each of five dimensions of drug use, while Table 3 (Parts A through E) presents the standardized

regression coefficients (betas) which resulted when all variables in the set were combined as predictors of each drug use dimension. These tables are parallel to Tables 10 and 11 in our earlier report (Bachman, O'Malley, and Johnston, 1980).

Our first general observation based on an examination of Tables 2 and 3 is that most patterns of relationships have changed little or not at all during the past decade. The closeness of replication from year to year is impressive; indeed, even in those instances where change in patterns of relationship does appear, it tends to be gradual and orderly.

A second general observation, which follows from the first, is that those factors which were important correlates of drug use during the late seventies have remained important during the eighties. Accordingly, we do not consider it necessary to repeat at any length our earlier description of these patterns (Bachman et al., 1980) rather, we focus primarily on the extent to which any of the patterns have shifted.

Our third general observation is one which was noted in our earlier report: as cocaine increased in popularity (and showed greater variance) during the late seventies, it also increased in predictability. Factors which were strong predictors of other illicit drug use, such as truancy, frequent evenings out, and low religious commitment, all came to be more strongly correlated with cocaine use. Then, as levels of cocaine use stabilized during the eighties, so did the strength of these correlations. (Consistent with these observations, we also observe a slight decline in the predictability of marijuana use during the eighties, corresponding to the drop in popularity of that drug.)

We now review briefly the specific correlates of drug use, concentrating on those which have shown some patterns of change.

Background Variables. Sex and race have shown some noteworthy shifts in patterns of relationship with cigarette use and with alcohol use. As the correlations presented in Table 2 indicate, levels of cigarette use were very similar between males and females in the mid-seventies; thereafter, female use of cigarettes surpassed male use -- or, to put it more accurately, the decreases in cigarette use among seniors after 1977 occurred more sharply among males than among females. The regression analyses in Table 3 indicate a further interesting finding: the regression coefficients for sex are distinctly larger than the zero-order correlation coefficients. The difference reflects the fact that based on other predictors of cigarette smoking (such as grades, truancy, religious commitment), females would be expected to smoke less than males. Thus, in a sense, females are "overachievers" when it comes to smoking -- they smoke more than would be predicted based on their other characteristics.

Another pattern of sex differences is evident for alcohol use. The correlational analyses (Table 2) show substantial sex differences, whereas the regression analyses (Table 3) indicate that a goodly portion of those differences overlap other predictors (here again grades, truancy, religious commitment). Both sets of coefficients (Tables 2 and 3) indicate a modest decline in the size of sex differences from 1980 onward.

We discussed black-white differences in self-reported drug use at some length in our earlier report (Bachman et al., 1980, pp. 10-11), and noted the possibility of lower trust among blacks who participate in a research project which asks about their drug use. Black seniors have consistently reported less use of alcohol and illicit drugs than white seniors, and some of these differences were more pronounced in the early eighties than before or after. But by far the largest and most consistent trend involves reports of

cigarette use. In the class of 1976, just as many blacks (40%) as whites (38%) reported some cigarette use during the past month, although fewer blacks (12%) than whites (20%) smoked at the rate of a half-pack a day or more. A decade later, 32% of whites in the class of 1986 reported some cigarette use during the past month, compared with only 15% of the blacks; the proportions smoking a half-pack a day or more were even more sharply different -- 13% of whites versus 3% of blacks. The relevant regression coefficients in Table 3 are just about as large as the corresponding zero-order correlations in Table 2, thus suggesting that the growing black-white differences in reported cigarette use are not interpretable in terms of any of the other dimensions examined. (It is, however, worth noting that during the past decade the levels of parental education reported by black seniors have risen more sharply than those reported by white seniors, but at the same time the college aspirations of black seniors have changed little while those of whites have risen substantially.) We are left, then, with some intriguing trends that are worthy of further examination; however, such an effort lies beyond the scope of the present paper.

Educational Experiences and Behaviors. We see little consistent change in the general tendency toward distinctly higher drug use among the truant, and somewhat higher drug use among those with weaker grades and low college aspirations. The links with cigarette and marijuana use grew somewhat weaker during the eighties, but that may be largely because both types of drug use declined during that period. Links with cocaine use, on the other hand, grew stronger during the late seventies when the popularity of that drug rose.

Occupational Experiences and Behaviors. A modest but consistent relationship throughout the past decade has been that those who work long hours in part-time jobs and earn a lot of money are somewhat more likely to be involved in the use of drugs. The only shifts in those relationships are linked to changes in the popularity of particular drugs: correlations with cigarette and marijuana use were highest in the late seventies, whereas correlations with cocaine use were strongest during the eighties.

Lifestyle Orientations. Frequent evenings out and, to a lesser extent, frequent dating are consistently associated with higher than average use of drugs. The other two "lifestyle" dimensions, however, have both shown a fairly steady downward trend in correlations with drug use. If we focus on alcohol use, which has not changed dramatically during the past decade, we see that religious commitment correlated -.33 for the class of 1975, but only -.23 for the class of 1986 (and the corresponding regression coefficients shifted from -.21 to -.13.) Political liberalism or radicalism (versus conservatism) also showed a decline in correlations with alcohol use, from .21 to .11 (regression coefficients from .10 to .05). Much the same patterns of declining correlations can be seen for the other drugs shown in Tables 2 and 3; even in the case of cocaine, correlations declined from 1980 onward. The gradually weakening link between political liberalism and drug use may reflect the gradual movement away from the "Vietnam era" in which drug use was to some extent tied to rebellion against the political system (Johnston, 1973; Suchman, 1970). The declining link between religious commitment and drug use does not have such an obvious explanation.

CONCLUDING DISCUSSION

Our primary purpose in this paper has been to explore whether any of the various trends in drug use during the past decade may be attributable to changes in a number of background and lifestyle factors, or to changes in their association with them. We found first that most of these background and lifestyle factors had not shown substantial trends during the past decade. Second, we found in general that those variables which were important correlates of drug use in the mid-seventies continued to be important in the mid-eighties. This second finding is surely consistent with our earlier observation that "...the kinds of young people most 'at risk' tend to remain much the same, while the kinds and amounts of substances used shift somewhat from year to year" (Bachman et al., 1980, p. 24).

The picture is not one of complete stability in predictors and patterns of prediction, however. For one thing, we found that drug use became less closely linked with political liberalism/radicalism during the course of the past decade, a finding which we consider reflects the waning of a tendency, strong during the time of the Vietnam War, for drug use to be linked with political rebellion or anti-establishment views. Another shift is that the negative relationship between religious commitment and drug use has grown a bit weaker over the past decade. We are not yet prepared to offer an interpretation or explanation of this shift, but we find it interesting and worthy of further exploration.

While there have generally not been large mean shifts in the lifestyle and background correlates examined here, and certainly not shifts large enough to account for recent trends in marijuana use, we have observed some changes which somewhat more weakly parallel the downturn in marijuana use. The decline in truancy, increased interest in college, and lowered numbers of evenings out are the kinds of change which might be expected to have contributed to lowered marijuana use. In other analyses, however, we have found that these trends apparently contributed very little to the trends in marijuana use (report forthcoming). Indeed, reverse interpretations seem at least equally plausible. Thus, for example, it may be that recent decreases in the use of marijuana have contributed to (i.e., permitted) an awakened (or reawakened) interest in education on the part of young people in the eighties.

Table 1

Trends in Mean Scores for the High School Classes of 1975 - 1986: Measures of Drug Use, Background, Education, Occupation, and Lifestyle

Variable Name	Scale Range	sd (1986)	Means 75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	Eta Adj	r
Background Variables																
Sex (M=1, F=2)	1-2	*0.500*	1.523	1.501	1.516	1.514	1.514	1.511	1.504	1.499	1.505	1.507	1.512	1.520	*.012*	*-.002*
Race (W=0, B=1)	0-1	*0.329*		0.127	0.137	0.124	0.116	0.140	0.139	0.130	0.139	0.154	0.140	0.123	*.029*	*.011*
Parents' Education	10-60	*11.936*	31.920	32.492	33.247	33.477	33.961	34.728	34.920	34.122	34.758	35.582	35.964	36.182	*.107*	*.103*
Number of Parents in Home	0-2	*0.585*	1.775	1.736	1.745	1.743	1.745	1.731	1.724	1.708	1.690	1.675	1.684	1.669	*.057*	*-.054*
Urbanicity	1-5	*1.011*	3.729	3.694	3.751	3.771	3.738	3.736	3.745	3.774	3.772	3.802	3.825	3.801	*.032*	*.028*
Region: Northeast	0-1	*0.425*	0.223	0.236	0.250	0.244	0.241	0.235	0.235	0.258	0.239	0.205	0.235	0.237	*.029*	*-.004*
South	0-1	*0.462*	0.318	0.304	0.304	0.333	0.303	0.306	0.307	0.303	0.321	0.337	0.305	0.309	*.024*	*.002*
West	0-1	*0.377*	0.142	0.151	0.145	0.138	0.163	0.165	0.158	0.146	0.158	0.178	0.187	0.172	*.039*	*.031*
North Central	0-1	*0.450*	0.316	0.310	0.301	0.286	0.292	0.295	0.300	0.293	0.282	0.280	0.274	0.283	*.025*	*-.022*
Educational Experiences and Behaviors																
College Prep=1, Other=0	0-1	*0.500*	0.441	0.422	0.426	0.428	0.443	0.461	0.470	0.445	0.459	0.485	0.497	0.488	*.048*	*.043*
Four Year College Plans	1-4	*1.153*	2.581	2.481	2.502	2.513	2.582	2.666	2.707	2.646	2.710	2.757	2.812	2.851	*.098*	*.091*
High School Grades	1-9	*1.935*	6.092	5.793	5.757	5.714	5.773	5.757	5.784	5.690	5.648	5.660	5.720	5.650	*.058*	*-.042*
Truancy	10-65	*9.196*	16.753	17.059	17.547	16.762	16.887	16.963	16.800	16.062	15.912	15.513	15.905	15.742	*.061*	*-.052*
Occupational Experiences and Behaviors																
Hours Worked Per Week	1-8	*2.344*	3.835	3.912	4.098	4.208	4.316	4.274	4.116	3.972	3.893	3.951	3.977	4.054	*.062*	*-.004*
Total Income Per Week	1-7*	*1.867*	4.202	4.440	4.661	4.935	5.124	5.226	5.137	5.151	5.110	5.197	5.272	5.410	*.179*	*.157*
Lifestyle Orientations																
Religious Commitment	10-40	*9.142*	28.952	28.100	28.147	26.227	28.604	29.090	28.537	28.069	28.304	28.125	27.521	27.268	*.055*	*-.034*
Conservative/Liberal/ Radical	1-6	*1.077*	3.332	3.278	3.196	3.196	3.183	3.134	3.106	3.120	3.158	3.133	3.129	3.148	*.061*	*-.048*
Evenings Out for Recreation	1-6	*1.317*	3.648	3.602	3.620	3.611	3.616	3.499	3.449	3.442	3.478	3.431	3.491	3.481	*.058*	*-.049*
Number of Dates Per Week	1-6	*1.607*	3.507	3.437	3.452	3.487	3.515	3.484	3.467	3.466	3.494	3.467	3.523	3.508	*.014*	*.006*
Drug Use																
Ever Smoked Cigarettes	1-5	*1.375*	2.728	2.813	2.811	2.782	2.697	2.555	2.516	2.519	2.524	2.456	2.454	2.411	*.099*	*-.092*

Table 1, Continued

Trends in Mean Scores for the High School Classes of 1975 - 1986:
Measures of Drug Use, Background, Education, Occupation, and Lifestyle

Variable Name	Scale Range	sd (1986)	Means 75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	Eta Adj	r
Alcohol Use in Last 12 Months	1-7	2.086	4.160	4.196	4.308	4.372	4.418	4.397	4.348	4.275	4.264	4.155	4.100	4.055	.055	-.024
Marijuana/Hashish Use in Last 12 Months	1-7	1.913	2.467	2.691	2.811	2.966	2.954	2.802	2.649	2.517	2.389	2.286	2.294	2.202	.115	-.080
Other Illicit Drug Use Dichotomy (12 mos.)	0-1	0.434	0.248	0.245	0.251	0.261	0.273	0.295	0.329	0.307	0.295	0.272	0.266	0.251	.057	.018
Cocaine Use in Last 12 Months	1-7	0.981	1.105	1.110	1.139	1.174	1.259	1.262	1.274	1.249	1.232	1.270	1.318	1.303	.087	.078

*In 1982, the scale was changed from 1-7 to 1-9; in order to increase comparability with previous years, data for the years 1982-1986 were recoded to collapse codes 7-9.

Table 2
Part A

Correlations with Lifetime Cigarette Use (1-5 Scale): High School Classes of 1975-1986
(All entries are product-moment correlation coefficients.)

	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Background Variables												
Sex (M=1, F=2)	-.020	.015	.029	.043	.073	.070	.072	.083	.065	.080	.057	.059
Race (W=0, B=1)		-.031	-.051	-.064	-.075	-.069	-.098	-.104	-.104	-.141	-.126	-.150
Parents' Education	-.043	-.065	-.050	-.045	-.068	-.075	-.066	-.070	-.059	-.084	-.078	-.056
Number of Parents in Home	-.057	-.051	-.049	-.064	-.072	-.042	-.065	-.057	-.059	-.042	-.055	-.062
Urbanicity	.045	-.002	.005	.000	-.017	.017	.004	-.004	-.001	-.000	.020	.007
Region: Northeast	.061	.053	.059	.060	.051	.036	.033	.034	.063	.065	.073	.081
South	-.023	-.004	-.011	-.018	-.001	.006	-.025	-.027	-.041	-.024	-.078	-.060
West	-.074	-.088	-.095	-.088	-.094	-.092	-.077	-.095	-.098	-.077	-.047	-.062
North Central	.023	.024	.028	.029	.029	.035	.057	.068	.063	.043	.052	.037
Educational Experiences and Behaviors												
College Prep=1, Other=0	-.172	-.185	-.195	-.175	-.170	-.180	-.172	-.182	-.193	-.185	-.192	-.185
Four Year College Plans	-.214	-.223	-.220	-.222	-.219	-.218	-.219	-.221	-.213	-.219	-.238	-.203
High School Grades	-.281	-.230	-.265	-.262	-.239	-.221	-.204	-.222	-.215	-.212	-.227	-.205
Truancy	.278	.260	.272	.245	.245	.206	.226	.225	.206	.207	.211	.220
Occupational Experiences and Behaviors												
Hours Worked Per Week	.115	.113	.140	.158	.131	.122	.137	.125	.119	.110	.137	.143
Total Income Per Week	.135	.125	.153	.157	.133	.104	.142	.113	.109	.101	.127	.135
Lifestyle Orientations												
Religious Commitment	-.220	-.204	-.204	-.214	-.172	-.136	-.153	-.170	-.191	-.170	-.200	-.193
Conservative/Liberal/Radical	.166	.144	.122	.121	.127	.116	.092	.106	.107	.088	.110	.114
Evenings Out for Recreation	.236	.266	.260	.243	.244	.239	.200	.207	.210	.195	.209	.216
Number of Dates Per Week	.191	.192	.217	.207	.196	.191	.162	.182	.180	.171	.171	.180

Table 2
Part B

Correlations with Annual Alcohol Use (1-7 Scale): High School Classes of 1975-1986
(All entries are product-moment correlation coefficients.)

	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Background Variables												
Sex (M=1, F=2)	-.212	-.191	-.192	-.183	-.168	-.183	-.160	-.152	-.166	-.155	-.133	-.130
Race (W=0, B=1)		-.212	-.234	-.252	-.237	-.261	-.286	-.255	-.241	-.274	-.243	-.240
Parents' Education	.058	.066	.113	.126	.103	.075	.096	.106	.100	.090	.068	.106
Number of Parents in Home	-.006	.026	.024	.019	.017	.021	.051	.049	.032	.037	.026	.024
Urbanicity	.085	.050	.046	.075	.098	.072	.073	.053	.017	-.010	.020	.011
Region: Northeast	.119	.106	.076	.087	.128	.108	.142	.099	.075	.088	.088	.027
South	-.101	-.150	-.098	-.098	-.105	-.121	-.149	-.128	-.092	-.082	-.109	-.104
West	-.066	-.047	-.075	-.080	-.073	-.045	-.038	-.090	-.065	-.027	.008	-.011
North Central	.043	.087	.084	.080	.045	.058	.047	.103	.077	.030	.021	.090
Educational Experiences and Behaviors												
College Prep=1, Other=0	-.014	-.018	-.025	.011	.004	.002	.008	.001	-.006	-.036	-.019	-.009
Four Year College Plans	-.062	-.060	-.064	-.025	-.034	-.054	-.037	-.053	-.031	-.049	-.041	-.018
High School Grades	-.182	-.142	-.163	-.150	-.137	-.124	-.117	-.128	-.126	-.119	-.124	-.124
Truancy	.323	.342	.327	.319	.332	.315	.327	.285	.282	.287	.296	.282
Occupational Experiences and Behaviors												
Hours Worked Per Week	.141	.173	.187	.196	.182	.172	.181	.176	.179	.161	.151	.157
Total Income Per Week	.170	.193	.208	.215	.201	.177	.187	.190	.198	.190	.184	.188
Lifestyle Orientations												
Religious Commitment	-.326	-.304	-.302	-.270	-.262	-.232	-.261	-.217	-.244	-.235	-.242	-.230
Conservative/Liberal/Radical	.205	.176	.148	.153	.161	.135	.126	.120	.118	.112	.113	.111
Evenings Out for Recreation	.335	.358	.353	.340	.353	.352	.339	.340	.337	.334	.325	.342
Number of Dates Per Week	.220	.209	.228	.210	.217	.213	.216	.221	.213	.208	.226	.214

Table 2
Part C

Correlations with Annual Marijuana Use (1-7 Scale): High School Classes of 1975-1986
(All entries are product-moment correlation coefficients.)

	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Background Variables												
Sex (M=1, F=2)	-.116	-.145	-.127	-.138	-.125	-.122	-.110	-.091	-.114	-.108	-.100	-.098
Race (W=0, B=1)		-.075	-.066	-.093	-.091	-.096	-.094	-.068	-.039	-.054	-.067	-.076
Parents' Education	.039	.034	.042	.062	.044	.037	.027	.036	.008	.001	-.001	.005
Number of Parents in Home	-.042	-.041	-.047	-.050	-.064	-.056	-.065	-.058	-.079	-.068	-.050	-.060
Urbanicity	.134	.099	.093	.122	.116	.123	.098	.113	.105	.076	.062	.063
Region: Northeast	.069	.088	.066	.121	.113	.076	.081	.075	.072	.105	.095	.066
South	-.098	-.070	-.060	-.101	-.122	-.088	-.112	-.101	-.076	-.059	-.125	-.088
West	.035	.007	-.007	-.019	.004	.019	.024	.009	.014	.024	.041	.025
North Central	.008	-.017	.003	.004	.014	.004	.018	.022	-.001	-.052	.002	.008
Educational Experiences and Behaviors												
College Prep=1, Other=0	-.067	-.078	-.104	-.068	-.078	-.091	-.087	-.100	-.116	-.122	-.096	-.103
Four Year College Plans	-.076	-.085	-.103	-.076	-.095	-.107	-.105	-.115	-.115	-.130	-.102	-.121
High School Grades	-.200	-.204	-.224	-.209	-.203	-.198	-.192	-.212	-.209	-.189	-.191	-.194
Truancy	.362	.397	.383	.389	.400	.401	.354	.347	.328	.337	.331	.324
Occupational Experiences and Behaviors												
Hours Worked Per Week	.097	.100	.126	.152	.156	.125	.110	.106	.105	.095	.105	.096
Total Income Per Week	.128	.128	.168	.174	.170	.135	.134	.121	.130	.132	.138	.120
Lifestyle Orientations												
Religious Commitment	-.327	-.320	-.305	-.293	-.294	-.263	-.253	-.233	-.269	-.246	-.246	-.233
Conservative/Liberal/Radical	.262	.226	.195	.195	.205	.176	.172	.156	.159	.136	.151	.134
Evenings Out for Recreation	.290	.334	.337	.339	.340	.337	.313	.308	.286	.286	.296	.292
Number of Dates Per Week	.156	.160	.187	.169	.165	.165	.156	.160	.147	.136	.153	.144

Table 2
Part D

Correlations with Annual Use of Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana (Dichotomy): High School Classes of 1975-198
(All entries are product-moment correlation coefficients.)

	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Background Variables												
Sex (M=1, F=2)	.007	-.016	-.011	-.024	-.034	-.003	.015	-.007	-.004	-.014	-.017	-.015
Race (W=0, B=1)		-.088	-.102	-.112	-.115	-.132	-.178	-.137	-.123	-.151	-.127	-.120
Parents' Education	-.018	.022	.012	.023	.031	.015	.043	.034	.018	-.010	-.005	-.006
Number of Parents in Home	-.036	-.041	-.027	-.059	-.063	-.053	-.028	-.035	-.056	-.033	-.025	-.047
Urbanicity	.066	.041	.027	.057	.065	.067	.066	.069	.071	.042	.041	.049
Region: Northeast	.002	.007	.019	.045	.044	.020	.047	.036	.024	.064	.065	.045
South	-.059	-.029	-.047	-.050	-.075	-.068	-.110	-.075	-.075	-.061	-.094	-.080
West	.018	.011	.001	.014	.051	.049	.043	.021	.040	.036	.060	.059
North Central	.044	.014	.028	-.002	-.007	.010	.032	.024	.022	-.023	-.017	-.009
Educational Experiences and Behaviors												
College Prep=1, Other=0	-.093	-.088	-.109	-.082	-.080	-.082	-.053	-.076	-.078	-.101	-.089	-.091
Four Year College Plans	-.102	-.095	-.113	-.089	-.097	-.114	-.088	-.091	-.095	-.112	-.091	-.106
High School Grades	-.149	-.129	-.160	-.153	-.150	-.135	-.112	-.147	-.152	-.127	-.141	-.142
Truancy	.288	.303	.307	.305	.336	.315	.286	.288	.284	.285	.268	.292
Occupational Experiences and Behaviors												
Hours Worked Per Week	.068	.073	.101	.115	.113	.104	.116	.107	.108	.114	.115	.104
Total Income Per Week	.096	.092	.122	.126	.116	.103	.121	.110	.115	.120	.120	.109
Lifestyle Orientations												
Religious Commitment	-.204	-.217	-.215	-.220	-.212	-.200	-.198	-.180	-.206	-.201	-.184	-.176
Conservative/Liberal/Radical	.211	.182	.165	.163	.176	.139	.145	.121	.128	.125	.125	.112
Evenings Out for Recreation	.207	.242	.242	.246	.258	.243	.235	.237	.212	.205	.214	.208
Number of Dates Per Week	.123	.123	.151	.139	.136	.134	.152	.162	.145	.144	.140	.155

Table 2
Part E

Correlations with Annual Cocaine Use (1-7 Scale): High School Classes of 1975-1986
(All entries are product-moment correlation coefficients.)

	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Sex (M=1, F=2)	-.061	-.058	-.073	-.074	-.069	-.063	-.039	-.038	-.046	-.067	-.049	-.046
Race (W=0, B=1)		-.010	-.031	-.055	-.070	-.070	-.081	-.049	-.042	-.079	-.077	-.061
Parents' Education	.021	.038	.038	.049	.064	.054	.069	.040	.040	.028	-.004	-.003
Number of Parents in Home	-.038	-.049	-.026	-.045	-.052	-.053	-.034	-.057	-.068	-.060	-.040	-.063
Urbanicity	.038	.061	.033	.071	.073	.077	.087	.100	.106	.084	.097	.099
Region: Northeast	-.011	.008	.019	.042	.022	.013	.072	.098	.060	.133	.130	.083
South	-.015	-.017	-.028	-.044	-.059	-.079	-.105	-.094	-.080	-.080	-.102	-.096
West	.052	.040	.048	.027	.096	.115	.125	.069	.113	.090	.083	.092
North Central	-.014	-.021	-.027	-.015	-.039	-.026	-.060	-.052	-.066	-.111	-.090	-.057
Educational Experiences and Behaviors												
College Prep=1, Other=0	-.048	-.037	-.046	-.035	-.062	-.048	-.021	-.054	-.063	-.080	-.082	-.085
Four Year College Plans	-.016	-.034	-.052	-.029	-.072	-.046	-.013	-.036	-.052	-.062	-.073	-.091
High School Grades	-.077	-.086	-.097	-.100	-.114	-.101	-.096	-.111	-.112	-.092	-.112	-.131
Truancy	.180	.200	.238	.240	.277	.294	.257	.254	.255	.259	.264	.268
Occupational Experiences and Behaviors												
Hours Worked Per Week	.010	.039	.055	.074	.076	.078	.070	.083	.080	.087	.087	.078
Total Income Per Week	.052	.070	.077	.086	.089	.095	.095	.100	.099	.109	.124	.106
Lifestyle Orientations												
Religious Commitment	-.128	-.143	-.151	-.149	-.183	-.171	-.158	-.134	-.165	-.171	-.165	-.155
Conservative/Liberal/Radical	.141	.123	.124	.136	.140	.120	.117	.117	.105	.101	.121	.096
Evenings Out for Recreation	.131	.154	.151	.175	.196	.201	.193	.193	.164	.174	.198	.192
Number of Dates Per Week	.083	.076	.079	.083	.102	.122	.110	.103	.115	.104	.116	.143

Table 3
Part A

Regression Analyses Predicting Lifetime Cigarette Use (1-5 Scale): High School Classes of 1975-1986
(All entries except bottom two lines are standardized regression coefficients.)

	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Background Variables												
Sex (M=1, F=2)	.060	.085	.105	.120	.144	.122	.129	.139	.132	.138	.120	.119
Race (W=0, B=1)		-.012	-.030	-.038	-.070	-.089	-.109	-.112	-.120	-.151	-.121	-.147
Parents' Education	.040	.013	.037	.047	.013	.010	.000	.002	.016	-.007	.009	.021
Number of Parents in Home	-.010	-.015	-.014	-.033	-.044	-.022	-.044	-.036	-.037	-.036	-.043	-.046
Urbanicity	-.002	-.025	-.008	-.020	-.016	.042	.012	-.018	.002	.009	.004	-.008
Region: Northeast	.023	.045	.035	.026	.004	-.007	-.005	-.007	.007	.012	.003	.029
South	.009	.026	.018	.009	.008	.028	-.003	-.042	-.036	-.003	-.039	-.013
West	-.070	-.067	-.076	-.078	-.102	-.109	-.110	-.122	-.144	-.099	-.094	-.097
Educational Experiences and Behaviors												
College Prep=1, Other=0	-.045	-.059	-.049	-.038	-.035	-.056	-.058	-.061	-.076	-.055	-.055	-.089
Four Year College Plans	-.099	-.090	-.071	-.081	-.080	-.096	-.102	-.084	-.076	-.087	-.118	-.080
High School Grades	-.160	-.121	-.156	-.166	-.153	-.137	-.117	-.141	-.135	-.140	-.131	-.113
Truancy	.149	.134	.131	.117	.138	.106	.135	.127	.126	.134	.130	.126
Occupational Experiences and Behaviors												
Hours Worked Per Week	.017	.048	.060	.072	.049	.053	.045	.057	.041	.026	.039	.048
Total Income Per Week	.052	.028	.042	.043	.043	.011	.052	.026	.027	.024	.033	.041
Lifestyle Orientations												
Religious Commitment	-.126	-.121	-.121	-.124	-.090	-.065	-.083	-.093	-.112	-.098	-.105	-.102
Conservative/Liberal/Radical	.093	.078	.065	.066	.074	.078	.049	.065	.062	.049	.063	.068
Evenings Out for Recreation	.116	.152	.131	.126	.130	.141	.107	.108	.113	.104	.108	.126
Number of Dates Per Week	.082	.074	.093	.087	.070	.081	.045	.074	.071	.066	.069	.061
R (Adj.)	.460	.450	.464	.462	.451	.427	.419	.442	.442	.432	.445	.448
R^2 (Adj.)	.211	.202	.215	.213	.203	.183	.176	.195	.195	.187	.198	.201

Table 3
Part B

Regression Analyses Predicting Annual Alcohol Use (1-7 Scale): High School Classes of 1975-1986
(All entries except bottom two lines are standardized regression coefficients.)

	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Background Variables												
Sex (M=1, F=2)	-.120	-.102	-.098	-.091	-.084	-.105	-.087	-.076	-.080	-.080	-.068	-.062
Race (W=0, B=1)		-.130	-.157	-.176	-.170	-.205	-.220	-.188	-.193	-.219	-.185	-.173
Parents' Education	.065	.034	.093	.086	.065	.052	.044	.080	.071	.075	.058	.093
Number of Parents in Home	.018	.000	.001	-.010	-.008	-.007	.021	.017	.002	.003	-.010	-.004
Urbanicity	-.034	-.035	-.006	.005	.022	.024	.010	-.021	-.020	-.032	-.022	-.038
Region: Northeast	.040	.018	-.007	-.021	.022	-.005	.029	-.007	.009	.011	.007	-.049
South	-.58	-.087	-.057	-.052	-.031	-.039	-.035	-.096	-.056	-.022	-.023	-.048
West	-.083	-.084	-.099	-.110	-.115	-.121	-.086	-.129	-.134	-.095	-.057	-.088
Educational Experiences and Behaviors												
College Prep=1, Other=0	.035	.030	.052	.046	.038	.041	.024	.042	.043	.012	.031	.013
Four Year College Plans	-.028	.012	.011	.033	.029	-.016	.020	-.005	.030	.024	.017	.035
High School Grades	-.051	-.044	-.078	-.082	-.080	-.063	-.064	-.093	-.091	-.082	-.086	-.085
Truancy	.180	.192	.184	.166	.186	.186	.199	.169	.182	.203	.192	.178
Occupational Experiences and Behaviors												
Hours Worked Per Week	.025	.053	.051	.060	.044	.041	.050	.063	.051	.030	.021	.049
Total Income Per Week	.043	.049	.059	.057	.060	.052	.060	.058	.076	.077	.069	.070
Lifestyle Orientations												
Religious Commitment	-.212	-.175	-.185	-.149	-.151	-.114	-.146	-.120	-.152	-.136	-.129	-.129
Conservative/Liberal/Radical	.101	.078	.069	.086	.074	.068	.061	.062	.056	.056	.065	.054
Evenings Out for Recreation	.187	.211	.207	.202	.206	.210	.201	.211	.205	.208	.189	.228
Number of Dates Per Week	.110	.090	.095	.088	.087	.091	.086	.092	.083	.071	.109	.073
R (Adj.)	.544	.562	.576	.561	.558	.548	.566	.546	.544	.543	.515	.522
R^2 (Adj.)	.296	.316	.331	.314	.311	.300	.320	.298	.297	.294	.265	.272

Table 3
Part C

Regression Analyses Predicting Annual Marijuana Use (1-7 Scale): High School Classes of 1975-1986
(All entries except bottom two lines are standardized regression coefficients.)

	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Background Variables												
Sex (M=1, F=2)	-.026	-.056	-.034	-.046	-.038	-.048	-.042	-.022	-.039	-.040	-.030	-.034
Race (W=0, B=1)		-.034	-.024	-.028	-.030	-.059	-.060	-.041	-.027	-.037	-.024	-.042
Parents' Education	.040	.028	.055	.068	.048	.048	.029	.052	.024	.030	.026	.041
Number of Parents in Home	-.006	-.020	-.017	-.034	-.041	-.036	-.042	-.032	-.042	-.035	-.033	-.037
Urbanicity	.029	.018	.042	.045	.040	.069	.045	.048	.057	.040	.006	.016
Region: Northeast	.016	.051	.021	.049	.030	.006	.009	.012	.023	.065	.028	.024
South	-.021	.027	-.001	-.025	-.041	-.004	-.035	-.053	-.025	.029	-.048	-.014
West	.008	.005	-.014	-.032	-.040	-.045	-.023	-.021	-.037	-.007	-.020	-.019
Educational Experiences and Behaviors												
College Prep=1, Other=0	-.010	-.012	.006	-.008	-.003	-.017	-.014	-.009	-.015	-.025	-.003	-.021
Four Year College Plans	-.021	.005	-.005	.009	-.011	-.047	-.034	-.037	-.020	-.044	-.018	-.040
High School Grades	-.070	-.089	-.095	-.096	-.090	-.078	-.078	-.108	-.100	-.083	-.091	-.084
Truancy	.217	.246	.234	.237	.252	.267	.227	.224	.213	.239	.225	.216
Occupational Experiences and Behaviors												
Hours Worked Per Week	.001	.022	.024	.057	.049	.027	.023	.039	.021	.004	.004	.012
Total Income Per Week	.028	.012	.048	.030	.031	.017	.025	.007	.032	.042	.041	.029
Lifestyle Orientations												
Religious Commitment	-.203	-.186	-.188	-.158	-.163	-.130	-.137	-.125	-.161	-.144	-.140	-.131
Conservative/Liberal/Radical	.160	.122	.107	.106	.108	.097	.096	.085	.090	.073	.088	.073
Evenings Out for Recreation	.164	.195	.202	.207	.207	.206	.199	.203	.182	.184	.186	.202
Number of Dates Per Week	.048	.042	.051	.042	.028	.038	.033	.039	.038	.018	.049	.024
R (Adj.)	.521	.543	.539	.547	.550	.534	.496	.491	.483	.476	.474	.460
R^2 (Adj.)	.271	.295	.291	.299	.302	.285	.246	.241	.234	.227	.224	.212

Table 3-
Part B

Regression Analyses Predicting Annual Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana (0-1 Scale): High School Classes of 1975-1986
(All entries except bottom two lines are standardized regression coefficients.)

	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Background Variables												
Sex (M=1, F=2)	.071	.050	.047	.055	.051	.041	.031	.061	.032	.070	.061	.038
Race (W=0, B=1)	-.068	-.084	-.116	-.122	-.142	-.096	-.076	-.078	-.151	-.116	-.103	
Parents' Education	.001	.027	.036	.025	.038	.003	.019	.031	.035	.031	.023	.013
Number of Parents in Home	-.003	-.031	-.052	-.047	-.031	-.030	-.038	-.013	-.052	-.032	-.049	-.027
Urbanicity	.006	-.005	.012	.040	.027	.031	.014	-.001	.012	.030	.043	.007
Region: Northeast	-.043	-.016	.012	-.027	-.006	.029	.025	-.015	.003	-.020	-.016	.032
South	-.034	.026	.016	.006	-.026	.025	.000	-.006	.002	-.025	-.028	-.007
West	-.016	-.002	.007	-.012	-.008	-.002	.018	-.012	.018	-.011	-.027	.017
Educational Experiences and Behaviors												
College Prep=1, Other=0	-.021	-.022	-.019	-.008	-.007	-.026	-.025	-.010	-.008	.001	.005	-.022
Four Year College Plans	-.034	-.016	-.001	-.058	-.017	-.029	-.034	-.012	-.023	-.031	-.017	-.014
High School Grades	-.050	-.050	-.074	-.054	-.090	-.063	-.059	-.072	-.065	-.056	-.096	-.076
Truancy	.194	.202	.192	.216	.192	.209	.208	.201	.226	.188	.195	.184
Occupational Experiences and Behaviors												
Hours Worked Per Week	-.014	.008	.039	.021	.043	.028	.026	.022	.037	.035	.031	.031
Total Income Per Week	.047	.019	.026	.020	.012	.027	.023	.035	.012	.026	.031	.027
Lifestyle Orientations												
Religious Commitment	-.117	-.125	-.121	-.100	-.096	-.112	-.085	-.131	-.106	-.108	-.119	-.091
Conservative/Liberal/Radical	.143	.110	.102	.085	.070	.078	.063	.104	.108	.092	.076	.079
Evenings Out for Recreation	.120	.148	.146	.145	.140	.110	.115	.133	.153	.138	.120	.122
Number of Dates Per Week	.028	.017	.030	.027	.060	.045	.062	.041	.022	.043	.050	.052
R (Adj.)	.393	.404	.418	.419	.408	.404	.388	.416	.437	.420	.406	.382
R^2 (Adj.)	.154	.163	.174	.176	.166	.164	.150	.173	.191	.176	.165	.146

Table 3
Part E

Regression Analyses Predicting Annual Cocaine Use (1-7 Scale): High School Classes of 1975-1986
(All entries except bottom two lines are standardized regression coefficients.)

	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Background Variables												
Sex (M=1, F=2)	-.054	-.019	-.027	-.020	.004	-.025	-.011	-.029	-.022	.004	-.006	-.001
Race (W=0, B=1)		.004	-.028	-.033	-.036	-.070	-.038	-.007	-.031	-.045	-.031	-.058
Parents' Education	.017	.037	.046	.044	.031	.026	.016	.043	.067	.043	.036	.003
Number of Parents in Home	-.020	-.033	-.038	-.040	-.045	-.046	-.047	-.008	-.037	-.024	-.050	-.034
Urbanicity	-.004	.022	.029	.020	.034	.041	.052	.000	.022	.019	.053	.052
Region: Northeast	-.009	-.001	.017	-.003	.087	.140	.083	.017	.014	.060	.063	.127
South	.012	.027	.008	-.004	-.009	.057	.009	.015	.023	.004	.011	.032
West	.043	.035	.018	.068	.072	.094	.079	.046	.075	.113	.082	.080
Educational Experiences and Behaviors												
College Prep=1, Other=0	-.038	-.004	-.010	-.007	-.023	-.046	-.032	.017	-.010	.000	-.013	-.038
Four Year College Plans	.012	-.007	.008	-.019	.011	-.006	-.034	-.020	-.040	.015	-.002	-.017
High School Grades	-.008	-.030	-.038	-.030	-.048	-.029	-.037	-.025	-.034	-.048	-.053	-.027
Truancy	.117	.129	.163	.205	.170	.180	.182	.176	.186	.168	.166	.181
Occupational Experiences and Behaviors												
Hours Worked Per Week	-.061	-.013	.026	.002	.033	.016	-.004	.002	.009	.006	.021	-.013
Total Income Per Week	.041	.032	.009	.030	.021	.026	.040	.024	.013	.034	.027	.055
Lifestyle Orientations												
Religious Commitment	-.065	-.076	-.067	-.076	-.055	-.081	-.065	-.082	-.083	-.077	-.083	-.070
Conservative/Liberal/Radical	.104	.073	.090	.070	.069	.057	.049	.079	.085	.064	.060	.075
Evenings Out For Recreation	.063	.083	.100	.109	.128	.094	.107	.075	.110	.116	.087	.112
Number of Dates Per Week	.043	.018	.017	.049	.022	.029	.066	.018	.023	.037	.055	.038
R (Adj.)	.252	.266	.310	.365	.345	.363	.362	.294	.361	.351	.344	.372
R^2 (Adj.)	.063	.071	.096	.133	.119	.132	.131	.087	.130	.123	.118	.138

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